

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House, Jan 14 w-t

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, nov 15 w-t

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep 24 w-t

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention as Justice of the Peace, and Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, at Short Street, Lexington.
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr 7 w-t

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. apr 7 w-t

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. apr 7 w-t

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.
WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties, and in the Circuit Court of the County of Owen, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. jan 7 w-t

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.
WILL practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. may 19 w-t

G. W. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. jan 7 w-t

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort. may 19 w-t

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, dec 2 w-t

MEDICAL CARD.
Dr. J. G. KEENON,
HAYING personally located in Frankfort, tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner. sep 1 w-t

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. dec 2 w-t

JAMES SIMPSON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott. sep 1 w-t

Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early days, to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention. jan 7 w-t

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. feb 26 w-t

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's. feb 26 w-t

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns. He also has on hand a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentleman's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in as good style, as at any other establishment in the Western country.
No FIT NO SALE. oct 5 w-t

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets. nov 25 w-t

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers and Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of handsome
Carpet, Tassels,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rugs,
Curtains,
Crimps,
Green Baitz,
Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tar paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such inducements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.
aull 3 w-t

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
Geo. H. CARP, R. L. TALBOTT
aull 3 w-t

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 4-3 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders. mar 2 w-t

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to the ST. CLOUD HOTEL, cor. of Second and Jefferson Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. C. BLENKINS keeps a first class house at moderate prices.
J. C. BLENKINS
aull 3 w-t

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the Owens Hotel,
When you go to Louisville stop there.
J. S. BARKER, J. R. MIDDLETON
aull 3 w-t

S. BARKER & CO.,
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.
HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the largest and best variety of fashionable fall dry goods ever brought to this market, comprising in part 200,000 yards new style print, at 4-1, 2, and 3, and the per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flannel, all wool Flannel in every color, J. Lindsey, Domestic, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish Linen, &c., &c. Also something particularly new in ladies' walking and traveling Dress Goods, plain and fancy Silks, also just received a large assortment of French Merinoes, a large line of broche and woe Shawls, comprising the latest styles and novelties, Cloaks, Mantles, &c., also Cloths, Cashmeres, Satinets, Tweeds, and all kinds of goods for men's wear, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Lace, and Damask Curtain Goods.
Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
S. BARKER & CO.,
aull 3 w-t

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.
Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.
ON A NEW METHOD of treating a correct Gonorrhea, Stricture, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Female Diseases, and all affections of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the secret follies of both sexes, with a full treatise on the ABUSE AND REMEDIAL WEAKNESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, pointing out the author's plan of treatment, the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the receipt of TEN CENTS.
Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' REMEDY MONTHLY REGULATORY, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health. CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCARriage would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.
The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete instructions for self-treatment, secured from danger or curiosity.
DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth Street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., daily. Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.
aull 3 w-t

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Ky.
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston County, Ky., August 31st, 1861, a negro woman, named JANE, she said to belong to Wright Smith, of East Tennessee, is about twenty-two years of age, with copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet high; weight about 120 pounds.
ALSO:
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston County, Ky., a negro man, named JOHN, he said to belong to Samuel Landrum, of Hickman County, Ky.; is about forty-five years of age; five feet high; of black color; weighs about 150 pounds.
T. A. LAPER, Jailor
Of Livingston County.
sep 27 w-t

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing Papers.
RALPH C. McCracken,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST., BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns cut to order for shirts and collars. apr 19 w-t

Lithography AND ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards, Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c., Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illustrations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLETON, STROUBER & CO.,
119 Walnut Street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
mar 25 w-t

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand and made to order. apr 2 w-t

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Pratt Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 38 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
aull 3 w-t

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR PINS, CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.
J. A. HENDERSON
sep 29 w-t

Commission House.
FRANK SKINNER & CO.,
No 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
RECEIVE AND SELL, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Hops, Bacon, Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease, Groceries, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Iron, Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every description of Merchandise, Whiskey, Flour, Lard, Groceries, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
oct 5 w-t

FOR THE SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NEURALGIA, AND DIARRHOEA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM OF BOTH SEXES, ARISING FROM SOLITARY HABITS, OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE.
There are thousands of Young Men, as well as Middle Aged and Old Men, who are suffering from some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps, are not aware of their true condition, or when assistance is really needed, and are consequently suffering. For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dimness of Sight, Dots and Webs before the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Nervousness, Self-Doubt, Trembling, &c. For each and all of the above symptoms these remedies will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."
These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box of *Pinkettes*, a box of *Nervous Tonic Pills*, and a box of *Vital Tonic Pills*, all of which have important effects on the system, and should be used together in every case. Their superiority over other modes of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz: 1. They diminish the violence of sexual excitement. 2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal emissions. 3. They remove local weakness, causing the organs to assume their natural tone and vigor. 4. They strengthen the constitution by overcoming nervous debility and general weakness. 5. They enliven the spirits, which are usually depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the system. 6. By their invigorating properties they restore the patient to his natural health and vigor of manhood. 7. They cure when all other means have failed. 8. They contain no Mercury, no Opium, nor any other deleterious or dangerous ingredients. 9. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not interfere with the patient's usual business or pleasure. 10. They can be used without suspicion, or knowledge of even a room-mate. 11. That may come within the reach of all, we have fixed the price of the *Pinkettes* at \$1 per box, and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in stamps should be sent for return postage.
LADIES in want of a safe and effectual remedy for Irregularities, Suppression of the Menstrues, or any disease peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES' FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. Price by mail, \$1 and one cent postage.
CAUTION—These Pills should not be used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the consequence.
LADIES who, from ill-health, deformity, or any other humane and reasonable cause, deem it necessary to avoid an increase of family, can do so without incurring danger to health or constitution by the use of *La Caze's French Preventive Powder*. Price, by mail, \$1 and two stamps.
These Powders can only be obtained by addressing the General Agents, as below.
Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on Sexual Diseases. Price ten cents.
Address, H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents, feb 7 w-t

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN, late graduate of the P. M. College, of Ohio. The Doctor studied the science of medicine under my supervision, and graduated at the above institution, with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons afflicted with the science of medicine under my medical skill; and he can be found at all times, except when professionally engaged at our office, five miles from Frankfort, on the Kentucky turnpike.
B. C. SNEDEKER.
feb 25 w-t

Blackwood's Magazine

AND THE
British Reviews.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE!
PREMIUMS AND REDUCTIONS.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a mid-ground between the hastily written news-items, crude speculations, and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous "Tome of the future historian" written for the instruction and excitation of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they may be placed in the hands of subscribers at once as soon as the original editions.

TERMS. (Regular Prices.)
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00
For any two of the four Reviews, 5.00
For any three of the four Reviews, 7.00
For all four of the Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00
Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.
The Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Forty Cents a year for each of the Reviews. The above prices the Periodicals will be furnished for 1862.

AND AS A
Premium to New Subscribers,
The Nos. of the four Periodicals for 1860 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. 1860, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1862.
Subscribers wishing also the Nos. for 1861, will be supplied at the following extremely low rates.

SPLENDID OFFERS FOR 1860, '61, & '62, TOGETHER.
For Blackwood's Magazine, The three years, \$8.00
For any one Review, 3.00
For any two Reviews, 5.00
For any three Reviews, 7.00
For Blackwood and one Review, 5.00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7.00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10.00
Any of the above works will also be furnished to New Subscribers for the year 1860-7, 8, and 9.

At One Half the Regular Subscription Prices.
Thus a New Subscriber may obtain the Reprints of the four Reviews and Blackwood,
Seven Consecutive Years, for \$7!!!
Which is but little more than the price of the original works for one year.
As we shall never again be likely to offer such inducements as these, we present.

Now is the time to Subscribe!!
If Remittances must, in all cases, be made direct to the Publishers, for at these prices no commission can be allowed to agents.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
nov 25 w-t

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!
THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.
SEVENTEENTH YEAR.
VOLUME VI.—NEW SERIES.

A NEW volume of this widely circulated paper commences on the first of January. It is published WEEKLY, and every number contains sixteen pages of original engravings, and from five to ten original engravings of new inventions and discoveries, all of which are prepared expressly for its columns.

TO THE MECHANIC AND MANUFACTURER.
No person engaged in any of the mechanical or manufacturing pursuits should think of "doing without" the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. It costs but four cents per week; every number contains from five to ten pages of new inventions and discoveries, which can not be found in any other publication. It is an established rule of the publishers to send gratis a copy of the paper to every person who sends them a list of the names of the persons to whom they wish it sent.

TO THE INVENTOR.
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is indispensable to every inventor, as it not only contains illustrated descriptions of nearly all the best inventions, but also contains a list of the names of the inventors, and the names of the persons to whom they wish it sent. It is an established rule of the publishers to send gratis a copy of the paper to every person who sends them a list of the names of the persons to whom they wish it sent.

CHEMISTS, ARCHITECTS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND FARMERS.
The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN will be found a most useful journal to them. All the new inventions in the science of chemistry are given in its columns, and the interests of the architect and carpenter are not overlooked; all the new inventions and discoveries pertaining to the interests of millwrights and agriculturists are given in its columns. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

TERMS:
To mail subscribers: Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months. One Dollar for three months. The complete volume of 46 pages; two volumes comprise one year. The volumes commence on the first of January and July. Specimen copies will be sent gratis to all who send for them. Also, a pamphlet of instruction to inventors about obtaining patents, sent free.

Western and Canadian money, or Post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit twenty-five cents extra on each year's subscription to prepay postage.
MUNN & CO., Publishers,
nov 28 w-t

FOR SALE OR RENT.
I WISH to sell or RENT the Hotel, and buildings attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort. There is a good Stable, one Seraglio, Kitchen, &c. &c. It is well adapted for a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to H. C. Mitchell, or the advertiser.
Oct. 31st, 1861-2m.
R. T. COLEMAN,
Secretary Board.

MILITARY BOARD.
ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited mustered into the service of this State, or into the service of the United States, within this State, on or before Sept. 1st, 1861.
P. SWIGERT,
Oct. 10 w-t

Counting-House Calendar FOR 1862.

| MONTH. | Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|--------|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| JAN. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| FEB. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| APR. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| MAY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JUNE. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| JULY. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUG. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| SEPT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| OCT. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| NOV. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| DEC. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

SEE THE LABEL

ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & CO.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name indicates, entirely "INIMITABLE," as far as its power to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give the hair a soft, glossy, and healthy appearance, is concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the cheapest.—If you see the following testimonial, and the signature of the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO., on the label, you are assured of getting the genuine article.

W. R. MEADWICK, of Market street, St. Louis, Mo., Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restorative.
DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into our city last winter are all having a large sale, and giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Henderson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has used all the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the day, but has never used an article equal to Heimstreet's INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. It has restored the Hair on bald heads, and given it its original luxuriance and beauty."
You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN & CO., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully,
J. S. SIZER, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold everywhere.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS.
Altho' we have very many of them,
FOR THIS
MAGNOLIA BALM:

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples or Blisters, the sufferer cares only to be directed to some safe and reliable remedy.
THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST CASE OF PIMPLES IN A SINGLE WEEK

It is so easy a remedy that the contents of a bottle might be drunk without harm. Physicians look with wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore been thought absolutely necessary to use preparations of lead or mercury to cure immediately, but the MAGNOLIA BALM cures neither. It is the most elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere, and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
JULY 18 w-t

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr 13 w-t

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Leyes" and "Compania."
Garden Seeds.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.
Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.
Family Supplies.
I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars &c., all of which are selected from the best assortment, and with great care.
I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable till January, May, and September.
mar 2 w-t

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.,
COVINGTON, KY.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Fire and Water-proof House Roofing,
AND
Cement for Cisterns, Lining Floors and Walls of Cellars, Granaries, Covering Steamboats, Railroad Cars, Engine Rooms, Fire Walls, &c., &c.

IT will stand the severest test of HEAT, COLD, CRACK, RAIN, or any climate, and will not MELT, CRACK, WASH, or SCALE OFF.
The Material can be furnished to parties in the interior of the State in Barrels for all Domestic purposes. For Cheapness and Durability, it excels all articles now in use.
Orders from City and Country solicited and promptly filled.
For further particulars, apply at the Office of the undersigned, the Manufacturer, or address,
G. CLAY SMITH, Richmond, Ky.
G. CLAY SMITH, Covington, Ky.
nov 15 w-t

Lots for Sale
I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.
THOS. A. THEOBALD.
nov 15 w-t

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's Friend.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.
W. E. ask the attention of the trade and the public to this long and unvaried.

FAMILY MEDICINE.
For the cure of Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach, and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp, Pains in Stomach, Head, Complaint, Colic, Diarrhea, Cholera, &c., &c.

Sore Throat and Diphtheria.
Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Pain Killer and water.
And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the ONLY SURE SPECIFIC.

For the many diseases incident to the human family.
Internally and Externally
It works equally sure.

What stronger proof of these facts can be produced than the following letter received unaltered from Rev. A. W. Curtis:
ROMEO, MACOMB CO., Mich., July 9, 1860.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Pain Killer as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Burns, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which have successfully used it, and I am glad to cheerfully recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon, although I had never heard of its being used

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00
TUESDAY.....FEBRUARY 4, 1862.
WEEKLY, TRI-WEEKLY,
AND
Daily Session
KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman is issued Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

TERMS.
Weekly, one year, one copy - \$2.00
" three months " - 50
" one year, six copies - 10 00
Tri-Weekly, one year, one copy, 4 00
Daily session, per month, - 1 00
Now is the time to subscribe, that the subscription may commence with the approaching session.

Financial Embarrassments at Washington.
The greatest embarrassment at Washington, says the Columbus (O.) Crisis, must be the Treasury Department. This does not affect that division of the Government only, but carries with it the efficiency and success of all the rest. If that fails, the rest must fail. Where the means will come from to keep it in motion a month longer, looks to us, from this distance, the great desideratum. From all parts of the country we hear of claims being over due. Congress sits paralyzed and can think of nothing but taxes; but how these are to be paid, and what the funds they may be paid in may be worth, by the time they are collected, is not so very clear to us. But if taxes are relied upon, it will be a good while yet before they can be made available. If these taxes are only intended to pay interest, they will be paid in Treasury Notes, previously issued for Government dues, and must be paid by the Government to the bondholders. This is inevitable, as Government will have nothing else to pay, and an attempt to convert them into gold, at the expense of the Government, would explode the whole affair. This the Banks of New York see, yet they are pressing the measure as preferable to them, to taking these notes in payment of interest.

This we foresaw at once, and predicted a universal suspension of all specie payments, as Mr. Chase is bound to pay something in liquidation of debts against his department. Two months are now nearly passed since the development of this financial difficulty, and yet no one has been able to solve the problem. Mr. Chase's "16th of January" has passed, and yet no light has been thrown upon the subject, while groundwork deepens in color. Foreign exchange at 112a114 in New York, and Treasury notes 4 and 5 per cent. discount for gold, does not show a healthy confidence, by any means.

Since the 1st of January (this month) the shipments of specie to Europe have averaged three millions a week. On the 20th inst., the gross amount shipped was over \$9,000,000, and the past week will bring it up to \$12,000,000, in all probability. This is ominous of the future, and is so looked upon. We do not contemplate the prospect before us with any pleasure, yet the truth might as well be told, as to know it, may be to ease its approaches. The "suckers" who fastened themselves on the Treasury, from the call of the first Regiment into the field, have made speedy work of our boasted wealth and financial ability.

It is not the willingness of the people to pay taxes—one, two, or three hundred millions, but their ability. But even worse than their ability to pay, is the prospect, that what they pay with will not meet the wants of the Government in substance.

It is well known that the States which, some years ago, issued Treasury Notes, and made them payable for taxes, resulted in State Bankruptcy, we believe in every instance; not because the people did not pay their taxes, but because they paid them in funds (Treasury Notes) that could not be converted into means to meet the State's interest. Ohio issued no Treasury Notes, though defeated by a hard contest, and Ohio contrived to pay her interest and stood high in the market.

The question now is, can the National Treasury escape the same fate, by a similar process? If she cannot, all the tax bills that Congress may pass during the war, cannot save the impending trouble, financially. The difference would be very little, if Treasury notes are to be used, whether Mr. Chase collects them off the people by way of taxation, to pay interest, or whether he would pay the interest by new issues, fresh from the paper mint, and not annoy the people with taxes at all.

In fact, the immense saving, in the absence of tax collectors, would show the actual economy to be on the side of paying interest in fresh issues directly from the Treasury. We are satisfied the patriotic people would prefer this, and we are as well satisfied that the aggregate debt of the Government would be less at the end of the war. Then why not adopt it?

Hon. L. W. Powell, United States Senate, has our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden at the Battle near Somerset.

We have read a letter written by a gentleman at Danville to his friend in this city, who states, upon authority of Dr. Clifford, a surgeon in the Confederate army, accompanying the remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Lt. Peyton to Tennessee, that General Crittenden commanded in person at the battle, and was on the field during the entire engagement, being among the last to leave when the retreat was ordered. He further states that the report of Gen. Crittenden's drunkenness is false in every particular; that coolness and soldierly bearing marked his conduct throughout the affair. The reason for the attack was, that it was ascertained the Confederates were surrounded, and Dr. C. thinks the battle was fought with less slaughter outside, than if the forces had remained within the intrenchments. There was a misapprehension in regard to the numbers of the Federal troops; what the rebels supposed to be about 1,500 men, turned out to be about 7,000 or 8,000—the rebels numbering between 4,000 and 5,000. We give this information chiefly to correct what appears to be a falsehood in regard to Gen. Crittenden's situation and conduct in the engagement. Gen. Zollicoffer, according to the report of Dr. Clifford, received four wounds, two pistol and two rifle shots, one of the latter passing through his heart. The writer of the letter mentioned above, is a gentleman of high character, and his statements may be relied upon.

Effect of the Late English News in the Stock Market.
Outside of the State Department of the General Government no organization in our country analyzes the British sentiment in regard to our political affairs, more closely than the Stock Board of New York City. As an evidence of the extreme sensitiveness of that organization, we quote the following paragraph from the financial column of the N. Y. Evening Post of 30th inst.:

"The stock market is tame to-day. The tone of the English press is not regarded as satisfactory, and this, together with the apparent indisposition of Congress to adopt a liberal and sweeping system of taxation, which, after all, is the real hitch in the government finances, tends to check the upward movement, and prices of the leading securities are barely maintained."

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—A few days ago an election was held in the First Congressional District of Kentucky to fill the place of H. C. Burnett, expelled. John L. Casey and Judge Lawrence Trimble, both Union party men, were candidates. It is supposed that Casey is elected. The State Rights men took no part in the election. The vote was very small. At Uniontown, up to 6 o'clock, only seven votes had been cast.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOBILE DEMANDS THE RELEASE OF THE SCHOONER WILDER.—The Mobile Tribune of the 26th states that there have been nine Federal bodies picked up on the beach, killed by our men in the taking of the schooner Wilder, and expresses the opinion that at least thirty of the enemy were killed on that occasion.

The British Consul at Mobile has sent a messenger by a flag of truce to demand the liberation of the schooner Wilder, which is claimed as a British vessel.

Felix K. Zollicoffer would have been fifty years old on the 12th of next May. He was born in Mowry county, Tenn., and edited three papers successively in his native State. He was State Printer from 1835 to 1840, Comptroller of the Treasury for several years, and member of Congress from 1853 to 1860.

A TRAIN OF CARS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.—As the train which left Troy on Saturday morning was approaching Dennington, Vt., and while passing over a piece of road which lies along an embankment thirty feet high—the train moving quite slow—the wind proved strong enough to break a passenger and baggage car from their coupling, and they were plunged down the bank! One passenger, whose name and residence were ascertained from papers found on him, (Dr. H. Dwight, of Boston,) was instantly killed, and several others were injured.

LUNCH.—James R. Watson, the popular landlord of the Capitol Hotel, in this city, has added to the other attractions of his Hotel, a daily lunch, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Saloon. Jno. Rupe, who presides over that department, will dispense all the necessary auxiliaries in his accustomed good style.

PUNISHMENT FOR DESERTION.—Corporal Geo. H. Holland and private Jeremiah Raney, of company I, Twenty-fourth regiment, Indiana Volunteers, have been tried by court martial for desertion. Holland was sentenced to be shot; but the sentence was mitigated to hard labor with a ball and chain during the war, and with the forfeiture of all pay. Raney's sentence was as follows: That he forfeit all pay and allowances which are or may become due him up to the 31st day of January, 1862, excepting the just dues of the sutler and laundress, and to refund to the United States the cost of his apprehension, sixty dollars; to have half his head closely shaved, and to stand for three hours daily, on three successive days, on the head of a barrel, on the parade ground of his regiment, with a placard around his neck, on which will be printed the word "deserter."

Abolition in Michigan has so firm a hold upon the existing Legislature that all efforts to procure the repeal of the personal liberty bill have failed. In Wisconsin there is hope of something better. On Friday, the House passed a repeal bill by 84 yeas to 7 nays. But the Legislature of Wisconsin was chosen last fall, while that of Michigan is a year older. Another election will reveal a different state of things in the latter State. Under the severe teachings of adversity, even the people of Michigan, who have on two occasions given twenty thousand Republican majority, will learn wisdom.

REPARTÉE.—The other day a Federal officer, conversing with a lady, alluded to Green river as a little creek which was dignified by the name of river. The lady replied "that it might be a creek, and a very small one, but," said she, "it appears to be so large that your army cannot cross it."

ILLINOIS STATE INDEBTEDNESS.—Governor Yates in a communication to the Constitutional Convention, reports the State debt at \$11,398,044. Of this amount, \$3,463,435 is past due, and the remainder maturing from 1865 to 1879, all payable at the pleasure of the State, after maturity.

[For the Yeoman.]
More Sham.

It seems that one or more of the organs have suddenly become seized with quite an admiration for the sacredness of the writ of *habeas corpus*. They have all at once discovered that the liberty of the citizen is something to which real value attaches, which value, in a free country, should not be destroyed by the arbitrary will of any person or set of persons, however high in authority they may be; and hence their columns are almost daily loaded with articles and communications, heaping encomiums, without stint, upon the writ itself, and proving that Congress alone, and not the President, has power to suspend it. From having been recently the most violent advocates of the opposite doctrine, and vindictive assailants of the individual freedom of citizens, they now, with brazen impudence, set themselves up as, par excellence, the champions of personal liberty under the laws and Constitution. They condemn in strong terms the arrest and imprisonment by military authority, without due process of law, of peaceable citizens, merely because they entertain and express opinions opposed to the policy of the Administration, or obnoxious to those in power. In fact, their condemnation of these illegal military arrests is occasionally so strong and indignant, and their zeal in defense of *habeas corpus* and the rights of the people, apparently so earnest, that were it not for the very great suddenness of their conversion, plain people might very naturally be deceived into a belief in their sincerity and give faith to their professions. But the marvelous rapidity with which they have changed from the open advocacy of such illegal proceedings, to their condemnation, is well calculated to awaken grave suspicions of their sincerity, in the minds of thoughtful and observant persons. In fact, such persons will be very apt to conclude that such professions are all bosh, assumed for the time being to effect a particular purpose, and that it would take no great provocation to induce those who had once wantonly violated the safeguards of constitutional liberty, and broken down the bulwarks of individual freedom, to do the same thing again. They who have once prostituted principle to passion or expediency, or offered themselves as the willing and shameless instruments of arbitrary power, can rarely be trusted to walk, thereafter, steadily in the paths of truth and virtue. Once plunged in the foul waters of falsehood, corruption, and despotism, they are generally more than ready for a second baptism in the same infamy. Intelligent and reflecting people will at once estimate the suspicious efforts of these new found advocates of the inviolability of the writ of *habeas corpus* and other constitutional provisions, securing the civil rights and personal liberty of citizens, at their true value—but as a fresh illustration of the insincerity and unscrupulousness of those making them. Recollecting former similar professions from the same source most shamefully violated, and acting upon the prudent principle that the burnt child dreads the fire, they will be over slow in giving to their present feigned zeal in behalf of the Constitution and public liberty, the least credence, and will guard well against being lured by similar arts into still deeper and more fatal pitfalls of misfortune and tyranny.

It is quite singular, if the organs are in earnest in their condemnation of the general suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President, and the system of illegal civil and military arrests that has for months prevailed in Kentucky, they studiously confine their indignant condemnation to its expression in the most general terms, and never give it a direct application to particular cases of such abuses. Where so many are occurring, and almost daily recurring, surely it would seem that they might select some one of them as the special object of their condemnation; might concentrate all the fires of their righteous indignation upon that particular case, and call upon all the powers of the offended law and violated Constitution to redress promptly and fully the great wrong committed. But that they never do. They see the outrage in the abstract; but their vision is too circumscribed ever to see it in detail. Liberty is all very dear to them in theory; but despotism is much more precious to them in practice. Lavish and high-sounding tributes to the time-honored privilege of the great popular writ of *habeas corpus* sound very pleasant and satisfactory in the ears of the people. But frequent and flagrant violations of that writ in the cases of suspected or obnoxious individuals may be very convenient and gratifying to the passions of those in power. And so the shrewd demagogues artfully manage to indulge in profuse praise and elaborate defenses of the one, while they shut their eyes stone-blind to the numerous and outrageous instances of the other. If there is an iota of truth or sincerity about them, why do they not indignantly demand that Morehead and Barr, and Casto and Chambers, and scores of other citizens of the State, now deprived of their liberty, and immured in distant prisons "without due process of law," as the Constitution requires, be returned to Kentucky, to be tried according to the laws and constitutions of both the State and nation? Why do they not urge the General Assembly to take some prompt and decided action in the matter, when it meets, to maintain the just dignity of the Commonwealth, and the honor and good faith of its own solemn resolves? Why do they not do and advocate these things? The answer is plain; they do not at heart desire them. The pretence that they do is all sham; and they are but again engaged in their accustomed work of deceiving and hoodwinking a credulous and confiding people. That they shall not again succeed in their wicked and fatal purpose, and thus maintain themselves in the permanent possession of power which they have most grossly and tyrannically abused, is the wish, and shall be the vigilant effort, of

COMMON SENSE.

DECLINE IN REAL ESTATE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that real estate, which would have commanded \$1,000 per foot one year ago, could not now be sold under the hammer for more than one-third that sum, and houses that then rented readily at \$30 per month, now go a begging at 15; and in the same ratio has everything retrograded.

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"His reply was in the following ever to be remembered words. He said: 'Had I a voice in your Legislature, I would give it decidedly against the emission, for the reason that people always mistake as to the amount of money necessary for a circulating medium.' He said that 'It is not the amount of money in the country that makes it plenty, but it is the rapidity and the certainty with which it passes the round of circulation; and that, in exact proportion as you alloy the precious metals or pour paper money in the volume of circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise,' and the labor would be the last that would feel it."

He then declared that 'Such a policy would not benefit the farmer or the mechanic. It will only benefit the debtor, as it will enable him to pay debt with a shadow instead of a substance.'"

Mr. Cooper adds:
"Nothing should ever tempt the Government to lose its hold on the Sub-Treasury and the power it has exerted, and will continue to exert, to save our country from the fluctuation in prices, growing out of a unchecked and unrestrained issue of paper money."

Important Rumor.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post (Rad. Rep.) gives currency to the following rumor:
GEN. MCCLILLAN.

It is rumored that two or three leading members of the House of Representatives have speeches prepared aimed at General McClellan, which they would have delivered several days since but for the prospect that they will soon be more fighting. Facts have been gathered, it is said, which are unknown to the public, and which tend to prove the inefficiency and incompetency of the Commanding General. The disposition among a large majority of both Senate and House is to wait patiently a while longer—give General McClellan the confidence of a country so far as a Congressional majority can do so, and to disapprove all attacks made directly upon him. The feeling, however, so decided against him in influential quarters that it is useless to cover it up, as it is one of the important facts of the time. This feeling is rapidly spreading, but as yet the General commands a heavy majority in Congress as his friends.

WASHINGTON Gossip.—The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal says:
"The resignation or removal of Mr. Cameron revives the gossip that he was under ban in certain quarters where a lady was concerned. It was said here some time ago that he was not only in disfavor, but that a lady in high position had written a letter in which Mr. Cameron was mentioned with other Secretary who would soon be removed. A copy of that letter, I have reason to believe, is in the hands of a distinguished member of Congress from this State, and has been shown to a few trusty persons. As the removal of Mr. Cameron has been completed, it will be curious to see if the other member of the cabinet will follow. If he does, the reason for this change, as indicated in the letter, will be more curious than the removal itself."

We have before seen several of these dark hints thrown out by the papers. Why not state it out and say just what you mean, viz: That Mrs. Lincoln dabbles in the affairs of State, and not unfrequently exercises a controlling influence. We think decidedly that is not the sphere of woman, and have no reason to think Mrs. Lincoln wise beyond her generation. However, if she aided in the removal of Cameron, and gives her influence for no worse measures than that, she will not do much harm.—Chicago Times.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, of the 23d inst., says: "We have a scarcity of reliable news from the enemy. To-day we hear a flag of truce has reached our camp at Fort Royal, from the commander to General Lee, asking the removal of the hundreds of negroes who are dying with the smallpox, and whom he can neither shelter, feed, or nurse. As! what a commentary upon Yankee philanthropy! It is to be hoped our General will not permit these hordes of diseased creatures to return to our healthy camp, and thus e-mail on us the evils and nuisances that make the Yankees tremble and shrink from with error. We also learn that some seventy negroes ran away from their protection on Edisto, and threw themselves on the protection of their masters. It is doubtful whether these runaways ought to be allowed to return at all."

RAMPANT TREASON.—BROWNSON AND GREELY.—The fraternalization between these eccentric individuals is one of the signs of the times. Brownson, in an anti-slavery lecture at Boston, proclaims that "the old Union is irretrievably gone," and Greeley respectfully and altogether agrees with Dr. Brownson. This is treason of the rank kind. It is aid and comfort to the enemy. The sentiments are atrocious, and both the traitors ought to be arrested. The old Union is not gone. It is for the old Union, and no new Union, that our troops are fighting, and neither Greeley nor Brownson, nor any human power, can induce them to fight otherwise. We want no new Union. We want the old. To fight for the old is loyalty. To fight for the new is treason. Those who propose to subvert the old Union are guilty of the highest crime known to the law. Those who say "the old Union is gone" are allies and accomplices of the Southern traitors, and ought to be looked after.—N. Y. Herald.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We omitted to state in our last that a horrible murder was perpetrated in this county last week. On one night of that week the house of Mr. Robert Evans, one of our wealthiest farmers, was entered by some person, who passed into his bed room where he shot at him twice with a revolving pistol, one ball taking effect in his arm. Though the wound was not in the vital part of his body, Mr. Evans being an old man, he died from the effects of it two days afterwards. No clue to the murderer has been found since then, though there is not a little speculation. The circumstances went to prove that it was done by some one well acquainted with the house and premises.

Mr. Sterling Wieg.
NINETY THOUSAND MEN MISSING.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states as a fact the alarming circumstance that Mr. Cameron, late Secretary of War, reported ninety thousand men missing from the Government, as being in the service of the Government, than the number the muster rolls show. The correspondent says it was because Mr. Cameron was so lamentably ignorant of the details of the Department. We hope this explanation is the true one, and would be sorry to believe that any body has drawn pay for these ninety thousand men in buckram.

Burnside's Expedition.
From our exchanges we take the following items concerning the Burnside coast expedition:
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1862.
The following details in relation to the Burnside expedition are furnished by Mr. Sheldon, the bearer of the dispatches from General Burnside to the War Department.
On Monday, the 18th of January, the leading vessels of the fleet anchored in Hatteras Inlet, but a gale from the northeast prevented the others from entering. They found a safe anchorage outside. Inside of the inlet the swiftness of the current and the limited space caused some collisions, although the steamers had two anchors out and kept steam up.
The screw steamer New York grounded on the outer bar while waiting for a pilot, and proved a total loss.
One of the gunboats was staved by her anchor, and sunk in shallow water. Her cargo was saved.
On the 14th the gale continued, making communication between the vessels almost impossible. Col. Allen and the surgeon of a New Jersey regiment were drowned by the upsetting of a surf boat.
On the 16th the gale increased; several of the steamers took the ground in the harbor. A transport schooner went ashore on the outer bar, but was finally towed in. Five transport ships remained outside.
The 17th was foggy, but sufficiently calm to enable some work to be done. A number of schooners and one steamer arrived. One or two steamers were got off, and others took the ground in the fog.
The 18th the fog was very dense. Three small steamers and a gunboat were busily employed in tugging at the larger vessels and in lighting their draft. The most efficient boat in the fleet is the stern-wheel steamer drawing two feet.
The 19th was foggy. The Pocahontas was lost on the beach near Loggerhead Inlet. Twenty-four horses saved out of ninety. The rest of the cargo, consisting principally of forage, was lost. The horses were landed, and several vessels towed over the bulkhead.
The 20th and the 21st—the first really fine days—several vessels were taken successfully over the bulkhead. Two ships were towed in from outside, and the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts landed, with tents and camp equipage, to lighten the steamer Guide for her passage over the bulkhead.
On the 22nd the Guide attempted to go over, assisted by two steamers; though only drawing seven feet eight inches, she struck. A violent northeast gale then put a stop to all work. The storm continued, with heavy rain, during the 23d, 24th, and 25th.
On the 26th the wind moderated, and the Guide got safely over. Another large transport, the Northern, nearly effected the passage, and will no doubt accomplish it. On the 26th—last Sunday—there were over the bulkhead four large steamers, five screw gunboats and six schooners, furnishing transportation for one brigade. Eleven naval gunboats are over. Most of the schooners and other gunboats can be got over at any time. Although five vessels have been lost, and one, perhaps two disabled, no persons have perished, except Col. Allen, the surgeon of the New Jersey regiment, and one other, and few stores have been destroyed, except in the case of the New York.

Principal vessels lost, New York side wheel steamer, 955 tons burthen; Zouave, propeller, 170 tons burthen, 5 guns; Louisiana, side wheel steamer, 1100 tons burthen; Eastern Queen, propeller, 750 tons burthen; Voltaire, barque, 143 tons burthen; Grape Shot, floating battery; Pocahontas, steamer.

The greatest loss was that of the City of New York. She was a beautiful craft, and was, as she might well be, the pride of her captain and crew. She carried no passengers, but was heavily freighted with ammunition of all sorts and kinds. Her hold was filled with bombs, with shells, with guns and powder, while a variety of smaller arms, of caps, and other articles of a warlike nature, were stowed in various parts of her, and in vast quantities. As she was proceeding cautiously through the inlet, she struck heavily on one of the concealed bars, which so abounded here, and it soon became evident that she would have to be given up. Her crew were busied in throwing overboard the stores of various kinds, the heavy shells, and so on, but it was of no use. In a very little while the heavy waves were breaking over her deck, and it was only a question of time as to her total loss. She beat and thumped heavily upon the bar, each successive blow causing her to quiver from end to end; her engines became useless, and fears were entertained for the safety of the officers and crew. They, however, were gotten away, and for that much we were grateful. It is estimated, though I know not on what authority, that her cargo, all and every portion of which was lost, was valued at \$200,000. I should suppose the ship was worth at least \$150,000; and if the former estimate is correct, the "damned total" can't vary much from \$350,000. But that's small, compared with what "it might have been."

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore on the 17th inst., near the lighthouse, and became a total wreck. Ninety valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board of her, and were nearly all drowned, including several valued at five hundred dollars each.

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"His reply was in the following ever to be remembered words. He said: 'Had I a voice in your Legislature, I would give it decidedly against the emission, for the reason that people always mistake as to the amount of money necessary for a circulating medium.' He said that 'It is not the amount of money in the country that makes it plenty, but it is the rapidity and the certainty with which it passes the round of circulation; and that, in exact proportion as you alloy the precious metals or pour paper money in the volume of circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise,' and the labor would be the last that would feel it."

He then declared that 'Such a policy would not benefit the farmer or the mechanic. It will only benefit the debtor, as it will enable him to pay debt with a shadow instead of a substance.'"

[For the Yeoman.]
More Sham.

It seems that one or more of the organs have suddenly become seized with quite an admiration for the sacredness of the writ of *habeas corpus*. They have all at once discovered that the liberty of the citizen is something to which real value attaches, which value, in a free country, should not be destroyed by the arbitrary will of any person or set of persons, however high in authority they may be; and hence their columns are almost daily loaded with articles and communications, heaping encomiums, without stint, upon the writ itself, and proving that Congress alone, and not the President, has power to suspend it. From having been recently the most violent advocates of the opposite doctrine, and vindictive assailants of the individual freedom of citizens, they now, with brazen impudence, set themselves up as, par excellence, the champions of personal liberty under the laws and Constitution. They condemn in strong terms the arrest and imprisonment by military authority, without due process of law, of peaceable citizens, merely because they entertain and express opinions opposed to the policy of the Administration, or obnoxious to those in power. In fact, their condemnation of these illegal military arrests is occasionally so strong and indignant, and their zeal in defense of *habeas corpus* and the rights of the people, apparently so earnest, that were it not for the very great suddenness of their conversion, plain people might very naturally be deceived into a belief in their sincerity and give faith to their professions. But the marvelous rapidity with which they have changed from the open advocacy of such illegal proceedings, to their condemnation, is well calculated to awaken grave suspicions of their sincerity, in the minds of thoughtful and observant persons. In fact, such persons will be very apt to conclude that such professions are all bosh, assumed for the time being to effect a particular purpose, and that it would take no great provocation to induce those who had once wantonly violated the safeguards of constitutional liberty, and broken down the bulwarks of individual freedom, to do the same thing again. They who have once prostituted principle to passion or expediency, or offered themselves as the willing and shameless instruments of arbitrary power, can rarely be trusted to walk, thereafter, steadily in the paths of truth and virtue. Once plunged in the foul waters of falsehood, corruption, and despotism, they are generally more than ready for a second baptism in the same infamy. Intelligent and reflecting people will at once estimate the suspicious efforts of these new found advocates of the inviolability of the writ of *habeas corpus* and other constitutional provisions, securing the civil rights and personal liberty of citizens, at their true value—but as a fresh illustration of the insincerity and unscrupulousness of those making them. Recollecting former similar professions from the same source most shamefully violated, and acting upon the prudent principle that the burnt child dreads the fire, they will be over slow in giving to their present feigned zeal in behalf of the Constitution and public liberty, the least credence, and will guard well against being lured by similar arts into still deeper and more fatal pitfalls of misfortune and tyranny.

It is quite singular, if the organs are in earnest in their condemnation of the general suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the President, and the system of illegal civil and military arrests that has for months prevailed in Kentucky, they studiously confine their indignant condemnation to its expression in the most general terms, and never give it a direct application to particular cases of such abuses. Where so many are occurring, and almost daily recurring, surely it would seem that they might select some one of them as the special object of their condemnation; might concentrate all the fires of their righteous indignation upon that particular case, and call upon all the powers of the offended law and violated Constitution to redress promptly and fully the great wrong committed. But that they never do. They see the outrage in the abstract; but their vision is too circumscribed ever to see it in detail. Liberty is all very dear to them in theory; but despotism is much more precious to them in practice. Lavish and high-sounding tributes to the time-honored privilege of the great popular writ of *habeas corpus* sound very pleasant and satisfactory in the ears of the people. But frequent and flagrant violations of that writ in the cases of suspected or obnoxious individuals may be very convenient and gratifying to the passions of those in power. And so the shrewd demagogues artfully manage to indulge in profuse praise and elaborate defenses of the one, while they shut their eyes stone-blind to the numerous and outrageous instances of the other. If there is an iota of truth or sincerity about them, why do they not indignantly demand that Morehead and Barr, and Casto and Chambers, and scores of other citizens of the State, now deprived of their liberty, and immured in distant prisons "without due process of law," as the Constitution requires, be returned to Kentucky, to be tried according to the laws and constitutions of both the State and nation? Why do they not urge the General Assembly to take some prompt and decided action in the matter, when it meets, to maintain the just dignity of the Commonwealth, and the honor and good faith of its own solemn resolves? Why do they not do and advocate these things? The answer is plain; they do not at heart desire them. The pretence that they do is all sham; and they are but again engaged in their accustomed work of deceiving and hoodwinking a credulous and confiding people. That they shall not again succeed in their wicked and fatal purpose, and thus maintain themselves in the permanent possession of power which they have most grossly and tyrannically abused, is the wish, and shall be the vigilant effort, of

COMMON SENSE.

DECLINE IN REAL ESTATE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says that real estate, which would have commanded \$1,000 per foot one year ago, could not now be sold under the hammer for more than one-third that sum, and houses that then rented readily at \$30 per month, now go a begging at 15; and in the same ratio has everything retrograded.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The Cincinnati Enquirer is informed, upon what it considers pretty reliable authority, that Gen. Walbridge, of New York, will shortly be appointed Secretary of the Navy, in room of Gideon Welles.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The Mobile Register states that a private dispatch from Pensacola announces the safe arrival there of a Confederate schooner.

Messrs. Lilly and Apperson, who were candidates to fill the vacancy in the 35th Senatorial District, occasioned by the death of W. C. Chiles, have both withdrawn, and Harrison Cockrell, of Estill county, is now the Union candidate.

George N. Sanders, formerly of New York, announces himself in the Nashville Union and American as a candidate for Congress.

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[From the Louisville Journal, 31st ult.]

In noticing yesterday the disposition of France to intervene against us, we said the French Government had, six or seven months ago, proposed to Great Britain the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and that the London journals are now unanimous in declaring that France is resolved to bring the blockade question to an issue if she has to do so on her own responsibility. In relation to the first-mentioned point we quote the following statement from the London Press:

"In order to show how groundless were the suspicions of the Cabinet at Washington that the British Government was desirous of intervening in favor of the Seceding States, the Premier made known to Mr. Adams that so early as June, the French Government proposed to our Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States, (a proposal which was made through M. Fould), and that, both then and since, our Government had refused to take any such course—although the industrial interests of this country, as of France, were entirely in favor of such a measure, and the very origin of the United States would have been the Cabinet of Washington from taking exception to such a policy on the part of England."

The matter stated here is and has been for several months an accepted fact in all well-informed circles. It transpired almost immediately after its occurrence. It has never been contradicted.

On the other point we quote from the London Examiner as follows:

"Behind the Trent affair looms black and large, the blockade question, which France is resolved to bring to an issue. We may be obliged by treaty to agree with her as to the principle and facts, precisely as she agreed with us in the Trent affair; but as we proposed to act without her co-operation in that instance, so as to the blockade, we may leave her to act without ours. For it would have a bad look if we were to raise one cause of contention immediately after another was disposed of, and especially as our conduct might be suspected of being influenced by commercial interests. France can well go alone in this matter, and we have heard it well suggested that with a very good grace she might suggest to the American Government that a treaty with the South for a year or so might dispose of the blockade question, and give the two parties time to cool, and to consider what is for their real and permanent interests, without any prejudice to their respective claims or their final determination to resume hostilities."

And the remarks of the rest of the London journals on this point are of the like tenor. That is to say, they all concur in representing France as bent on terminating the blockade. "In connection with this notice of a French intention to break up our blockade," says the New York Tribune, commenting on the statement of the Examiner, "it is well to remember that several of the so-called semi-official journals of Paris have lately announced that the Southern Confederacy was ready to treat with the European powers on the basis of the gradual abolition of slavery. Let us not cheat ourselves with pleasant delusions. If the rebellion is not promptly crushed, we shall see it sustained by European intervention." There is in our judgment but too much truth in the Tribune's conclusion. Certainly the longer the war is prolonged the greater comes the probability of intervention against us.

So far at least the Tribune is right; but this probability, existing now, and gaining strength with every passing day that leaves the rebellion still unsubdued, would be turned into downright certainty by the adoption of the measures the Tribune is pressing with all its energy and influence. These measures, as we showed yesterday, would not merely tend to prolong the war, but, good the rebels into the embrace of foreign powers, whilst dividing and demoralizing ourselves. In short, these measures, wholesale confiscation and emancipation, would, if adopted and carried out, at once seal the doom of the republic.

We, therefore, draw from the conclusion we accept in common with the Tribune a practical lesson directly contrary to the Tribune's. The Tribune contends that, inasmuch as the longer suppression of the rebellion is drawn out, the greater becomes the danger of foreign intervention, we should cry "Freedom!" and let slip the dogs of abolition, which would promote foreign intervention directly, by stimulating the rebels to seek it at any cost, and indirectly, by tending to convert the war into an internecine strife that without foreign intervention might endure as long as the Peloponnesian war itself. We see in the danger of foreign intervention no such blind and destructive lesson as this. On the contrary, we see in the acknowledged danger a reason why we should be more than ever scrupulous to raise no cry but "Union!" and let slip only the dogs of the Constitution, so, in the first place, that the rebellion may be put down quickly, and before the intervention of foreign powers, and, in the second place, that, if foreign intervention should take place notwithstanding, we, by the prudence and singleheartedness of our conduct, might be able to meet it with a strength augmented instead of lessened, and with a spirit not entirely undaunted and downcast, but clear and unblenching.

We place our lesson by the side of the Tribune's, and call on the authorities and the people to ponder the two and choose between them. They should be pondered well, for on the choice depends our existence as a nation.

A Question!

We have an important inquiry to propound to our legislators, and to the Union men of the border State, as well as the public in general! Many of them are aware that not only with Haiti, but with the negro tribes and races upon the coast of the African Peninsula, we have some valuable commerce; that a greater or less effort might extend our commercial relations into the interior of negro-dom, whence caravans of Arabian or Moslem traders now realize considerable wealth. This field of missionary enterprise has been hitherto neglected. We therefore respectfully inquire, Who is in favor of establishing commercial relations with the Caffres? Who is opposed to the appointment of a minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the Sahle majesty of Dahomey? Who does not desire to have a representative of these United States in Nubia or Guinea? Are there not numerous aspirants for official station, sufficiently patriotic and sufficiently in need of a salary and outlay for a long list of ministers resident at the court of every sabbie potentate, and of every flat-nosed thick-lipped tribe, which peddles ivory, or gathers spices or raises coffee or other valuable products of the tropical regions of sunny Africa?

We propose, therefore, that every Union man North and South, and especially every one of that despatchedly evil race known as border State Unionists—who dare to oppose the establishment of any or all of these missions—be promptly furnished with a "bullet" and that any indignant respectable white man, who, finding no pleasure in mixed parties of blacks and whites, ventures to decline the proffered honor of thus serving his country in tropical Africa, be not merely imprisoned—but squelched and utterly extinguished!

Let the people stand from under when the subject of foreign missions to the glorious lands of negro civilization is under consideration! Let them stand from under and "skeddaddle!"—*Syracuse Courier and Union*

[From the Crisis.]

The Monroe Doctrine.

SIR: I herein send *The Crisis* a copy of the bold, far-famed, and magnanimous declaration of James Monroe, in his annual message to Congress, of December 2, 1823, in view of any future interference by the European powers, with the rights, liberties, or independence of any of the different States, of whatever name, of this hemisphere. The doctrine is broad, comprehensive, and was intended to apply to all coming time, and without exception to any nation or settlement on this continent, except as is therein excepted. Those of your readers who have never seen this celebrated paper, will here find it set forth at length, as worthy of Monroe, not less than of the Great Republic whose sentiments he was so openly and so fearlessly reflecting to the world.

"In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor do we comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for a defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. The difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted."

We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these powers, to declare that we consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, in great consideration and on just principle, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any way their destiny by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between those New Governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States, indispensable to their policy.

Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless, remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government *de facto*, as the legitimate government for us to cultivate friendly relations with it, and preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. But in regard to these continental circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent (meaning North or South America) without endangering our peace and happiness. Nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren (South American States) if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference.

Now, my friend, EDITOR OF THE CRISIS:—Our correspondent calls attention to the position so long held by the United States, in relation to the governments of Europe, with regard to Mexico, and the South American States. This is what has been called the "Monroe doctrine," always guarded with a lively interest by the Democrats, and ridiculed and jeered by their opponents. The Democrats are now out of power, and England, France, and Spain are in Mexico! What a change! What a revolution in the affairs of our unhappy, bleeding, robbed, plundered country. Powerful in our apparent weakness in times gone by, we held all Europe at bay by the single fiat of a great and good statesman; now weak in our strength, our voice loses its potential meaning, and Europe crowds upon our very doorsills, and no one is left to enter his protest.

[From the Columbus Crisis.]

"Highfalutin" Patriotism!

Senator Sumner, finished one of his long, classic speeches in the United States Senate the other day, thus:

"I know not how it may be with other Senators, but for myself I am in favor of every direct measure of coercion adopted by the Administration. I will vote the last dollar in taxes, the last soldier that may be called for; nay, more, I will prosecute this war at any and all hazards, even though it should result in the bankruptcy of every individual and corporation in the Union. I would give the very garments off my shoulders to prosecute the war; nay, more, I would die a pauper, and be buried by public charity, rather than suffer the war to fail for want of taxes. [Applause in the galleries.]

We have all heard of the man who wanted to live till every body was dead, and then he would keep *Tavern*? When the whole country is bankrupt, the last man killed, and Senator Sumner stripped of his pantaloons and socks, it struck us rather curious, to know where a "charity fund" could be collected to bury him, and a sexton found to dig his grave?

We therefore, inform Mr. Sumner that we understand his game of stark-naked patriotism—his pauper death-bed—his charity grave—his extravagant oratory, when sent "out West," to diddle us into his conceits of *cent per cent*, "fancy patriotism!" We are not fighting out West here for "Sea Island Cotton," nor sending our schoolmasters with the army to teach the Africans their a-b-a-b-s, and hence we are not as *despairing* as the raw Massachusetts Yankee. If we cannot help you out of a scrape, we know that we can take care of ourselves, and that is some consolation.

P. S. We ask Mr. Sumner if he would charge the Republican party *six thousand dollars* for the consumptive country he has late Presidential election? You were "out West" during that trip, skinning your own party out of thousands, were you not? You sell your oratory for money—your black principles for office—and your country for the negro, and to cap the climax of your unfortunate destiny, you offer your dead body to the sexton.

A DISGRACEFUL APPOINTMENT.—The telegraph tells us that the President, in appointing Jim Lane, of Kansas, to the command of a division of the army to operate in Arkansas and Texas, gave him leave to act "according to his own principles." What those principles of warfare are, has been told by Governor Robinson, of Kansas, who, in a published letter, declared that Lane's warfare was theft, robbery and murder, and that no class of community was exempt from his outrages. Morgan's Advocate well says that such a man, thus characterized by a Governor of his own State, and a member of his own party, may terrify as a bandit, but will reflect no credit on the army or of a nation professing to be civilized.—*Cris.*

Reminiscences of Political History.

So long ago as twenty years there were apprehensions of the dissolution of the Union, but these apprehensions did not arise from any indications in the South; on the contrary, they arose from indications in the North. Shortly prior to the annexation of Texas the Legislature of Massachusetts declared, by concurrent resolution, that such annexation would be a violation of the contract of the Union, and would justify dissolution; and the Legislature of Vermont did something of similar import; and at about the same time the following named members of Congress from the North issued an address "to the people of the free States," in which they used language which we will presently quote: John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates, Wm. Slade, Wm. B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Eorden, Thos. Crittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Joshua M. Howard, Victory Birdseye, and Hiland Hall. In their address they use this language:

"We hesitate not to say that the annexation of Texas, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to authorize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhorrent to the feelings, of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but FULLY TO JUSTIFY IT; and we not only assert that the people of the free States 'ought not to submit to it'; but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it."

If we strike from this paragraph the words "annexation of Texas" and "the people of the free States," and insert the words "personal liberty" and "the people of the slave States," and make some verbal alterations to preserve the sense, the whole will read very like the addresses of southern members of Congress and the resolutions of Southern State Legislatures for some months prior to secession.

The South have rested the assumed right of secession upon the very doctrine of this northern address. This doctrine is that the Union is a compact, which is binding only so long as it shall be, in the estimation of each separate State, faithfully observed by every other State. Under this northern members of Congress claimed that the act of annexation of Texas would justify dissolution, and under it the South have claimed that the northern personal liberty bills and the election of a northern sectional President would justify dissolution. The only difference between the northern and southern advocates of the doctrine is that the northern advocates did not enforce it on the happening of the threatened contingency, and the Southern advocates did enforce it.

So the pestilent doctrine of the right of secession, of anti-slavery origin. We know of scarcely a pestilent doctrine in this country that is not of anti-slavery origin.

Several of the signers of the address are dead. Those living are among the most violent "Union" men to be found in the whole land.

The anti-slavery party was always a disunion party until it conceived the possibility of carrying a Presidential election and inaugurating an anti-slavery administration at Washington. And by the anti-slavery party we do not mean the Garrisonians. Some of the signers of this address were Garrisonians. We mean the party who commenced the anti-slavery agitation on the question of the admission of Missouri in 1820, and renewed it on the question of the annexation of Texas in 1848, voted in Congress against supplies for carrying on the Mexican war, and resisted the acquisition of California and other Mexican territory in 1846, invented the Wilmot proviso in 1847, and betrayed the Whig organization to abolitionism in 1854. This was a disunion party, we say, until, in the year last named, it conceived the possibility of seizing upon the Federal Government and wielding its power against the institutions of one half the States. It will be a disunion party again just so soon as it shall lose all hope that this war can be converted into an engine to "destroy slavery."

These reminiscences of political history are interesting and profitable, and it is the duty of Democratic journalists to recall them for the instruction of the present.

Chicago Times.

Southern News.

We copy the following from the Richmond Dispatch, of January 23d:

The part of the coast of North Carolina menaced by the enemy, includes about half of its ocean front. The sounds in which it is supposed he proposes to conduct his operations are separated from the ocean by a spit of land, pierced by a few very narrow inlets, which are all bordered by low lands, and here and there points of land a little elevated. The arable land contiguous to the rivers entering into the sounds is fertile, and produces heavy crops of Indian corn; but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yielded so abundantly by the pine forests.

The towns situated upon the rivers and at or near their entrance into the Sounds, are all very moderate in size, and plain and old-fashioned. The largest of them is Newbern, situated on the Neuse river, some forty miles from the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. It has a population of only some four thousand. So that it may be presumed that there is no great deal of damage to be done if some of these towns are taken. They are Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Murrefborough, and Winston, principally engaged in the turpentine and lumber trade.

There could hardly be any design simply against these towns, as the enemy could gain little by seizing them. If we look to the interior, we find no salient point nearer than Weldon, or some other locality as far from the Sound, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. By seizing the railroad, our communication with the South that way may be interrupted. But the march to that road, some sixty or seventy miles, is one of difficulty, incurring the danger of being cut off, and not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly, or without some great end in view, which we can hardly see possible.

If, then, there is no important field of operations in the Sounds themselves or in the western interior, we cannot see what the great Burnside expedition can be after, unless it be to threaten Norfolk in the rear. That is a move on the chess-board that may present pleasing expectations to our Northern neighbors; but the execution of it is a very different matter from the planning. It will be found that it is easier to take Norfolk in the rear on paper than by the Dismal Swamp, or at this season some other dismal routes of swamp, marsh, mud, and forest, fit only for the marches of Amphibia. By the canal, of course, they cannot come to Norfolk. Any other line of march if not obstructed by natural difficulties at this season, is easily defensible. But, once more, we suppose Burnside will soon let us know what he means to do.

The Knoxville Register has some information as to the number of hogs the Government has purchased and is having slaughtered and packed in Tennessee, and gives the following approximate estimates:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| At Bristol about..... | 12,000 |
| At Knoxville..... | 20,000 |
| London and Sweetwater..... | 10,000 |
| Bathinda..... | 12,000 |
| Shelby..... | 10,000 |
| Nashville..... | 50,000 |
| Louisville..... | 50,000 |
| Other places about..... | 10,000 |
| Making in all..... | 200,000 |

Abolition Tracts Among the Volunteers.

CAMP PIATT, Jan. 12, 1862.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a cursed Abolition document—it will speak for itself—which the negro worshippers are distributing among the soldiers in large quantities. Comment, if it is worth comment—and of course it is—I leave you to make. If I had time, I would write a long article on the subject, but I have not, as I am but a private—and that is the reason I got the document. Privateers are supposed to have no sense or just sense enough to be made to believe and do any thing; but the paper got into the wrong hands this time. And, further, I will say or ask, if such papers are allowed to be distributed among the soldiers so profusely, when will this war end? This much I would like to say to them; I am not fighting to free negroes; and if they want them freed let them do the fighting themselves. I will not. I would as soon shoot a real Abolitionist as a Seotch. I consider that they are as much the instigators of this war as any men in the South, and even more so; yet they are in the Union now. Such Union men ought to be in purgatory. They now boldly declare their purpose, and are distributing their infernal trash among the ignorant soldiers, as they suppose; but there are some of them sharp enough to see what they are driving at.

I am a native of Ohio, but not an Abolitionist, by any means; and I am fighting to put down rebellion, not to free negroes.

A SOLDIER.

Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment.

The Free Negro Question.

We are informed that there is a general movement among the people in this section of the State in favor of the Legislature passing a law in regard to the free negroes. We have already published a copy of the petitions. We learn that one day last week every voter in School District No. 9, in Perry township, in this county, signed these petitions, and in Jackson township an informal meeting was held last week, at which Mr. Anderson and others spoke. They then resolved to hold a general township meeting at the Town House, on Tuesday evening, the 4th of February.

We perceive that in several parts of the State movements of the same kind are on foot.

In Iowa, the papers are publishing petitions of the same character, and the people are called upon to sign them and send them to the Legislature of that State. They say that owing to the disturbed State of Missouri, they are in danger of being overrun with negroes.

If the abolitionists succeed in their emancipation and confiscation acts, the whole North will be flooded with this kind of population, and the white laborer will, if not forced to abandon his labor, subject himself to black competition.

With the laboring white man it is really a case of life or death. They should make their voices heard, and Legislators will not turn a deaf ear to their petitions. If they do, the result can easily be guessed at.

Medary's Crisis.

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.—The Faculty of the Medical University closed an arduous term, of four months' service last night, in the conferment of the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon a class of some thirty gentlemen. The Hon. James Guthrie, President of the Board of Trustees, conferred the degree, accompanied with a few appropriate and impressive remarks. Professor S. M. Bemiss delivered the valedictory, on the part of the Faculty. It was a genial, eloquent, and able discourse, and the precepts and admonitions should sink deep into the memory of the young men. The following gentlemen received the degree of Doctor of Medicine: William H. Adams, Ky.; Frank Atkinson, Ky.; Wm. B. Bland, Ky.; Stanhope P. Breckinridge, Ky.; Daniel D. Carter, Ky.; Vincent Davis, Ky.; J. W. Dowden, Ky.; Ignatius G. Drury, Ky.; John Dunlavy, Ky.; Benj. F. Field, Ky.; William Forester, Ky.; Harris T. Garnett, Ky.; Wm. M. Hanna, Ky.; John G. Harvey, Ky.; Thos. W. Hewitt, Ky.; James T. Johnson, Ky.; Samuel L. Lewis, Ky.; Wm. V. Martin, Ky.; Samuel A. McKee, Ky.; Benj. B. Nesbit, Mo.; James N. Powell, Ky.; Joseph W. Robb, Ky.; George W. Roberts, Ky.; John O. Stott, Ky.; James W. Smith, Ky.; Wm. H. Sutherland, Ky.; William Sutton, Ky.; Jas. T. Taylor, Ky.; Henry J. Traube, Ky.; Henry Trigg, Ky. The honorary degree of Medical Doctor was conferred upon Walker T. Davis, of Ky.; and George W. France, M. D., of Mo.

Lon. Journal.

The Negro Question Again.

The citizens of Madison Township will hold a meeting on the 6th of February, at the Town Hall in Prattsville, to take action on the question of permitting the emigration and settlement of negroes in Ohio. We hope our Republican friends in Vinton who have heretofore professed to be opposed to interfering with slaves in the slave States, will now come out manfully and take part with the people in his move for self-preservation. We must be convinced what the result will be filling up our State with a colored population, and you must be equally convinced that the leaders of the Republican party are laboring zealously to effect this object. If this be true, it is your duty to correct the evil at once.

We have now over 30,000 blacks in the State, and we would ask, how long will it take for us to number 100,000 if they come in as fast as they have been doing in the last six months. A number of the townships in the State have increased ten, twenty, and thirty. Our own county has had some fifty in the past year. How long will it take to crowd out 100,000 white population? This is, in truth, carrying out the doctrines of the Journal and other Republicans of this county, of "Free labor vs. Slave labor."

Vinton County (O.) Democrat.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—The whole number of revolutionary pensioners remaining on the rolls 30th of June last, was 63, the total payment to whom during the year was \$27,651.87. One of these died lately in New Hampshire, aged 101 years. In two years preceding last June, 102 of the old pensioners, or 62 per cent of the whole number, died. They are fast passing away.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Warner v. McGinnis, Montgomery; affirmed. Phillips v. McGinnis, Owsley. Nutter et ux et al. v. Moss, Scott; Fisher et al. v. Greenhouse et al. Union; were reversed.

ORDERS.

Grigsby v. Grigsby, Montgomery; petition for rehearing filed. Key v. Wright, Washington; continued. Sparks v. Steamer Kate French, Lon. Chy; opinion delivered. Stigall v. Dickerson, Nelson; argued by Harlan for appellant and submitted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1st, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Young et al. v. Clarke, Laurel; reversed. Elder v. Stommons, Garrard; petition for rehearing overruled. Stigall v. Wilkerson, Lincoln; response to petition for rehearing delivered and petition for rehearing overruled.

Ashe v. Barrett, Henderson; death of A. B. Barrett suggested, order submission set aside and revived in name of adm'r, and cause resumed. Smith v. John Abbott's ex'r et al. Mercer; continued. Bright's ex'r et al. v. Bright's ex'r et al. Mercer, were submitted on briefs.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The Lane and Hunter Difficulty.

The President and Secretary Stanton say they do not know how the Lane and Hunter matter stands now. Lane was appointed in expectation that he and Hunter, with whom he had said he was friendly, would arrange the matter amicably, which the President expected would be done by Hunter's retaining charge of his department, and Lane being detailed to the expedition. The President now expresses the hope that this will be the result, if consistent with the public interest and with Hunter's approval. Hunter was telegraphed that he could not have the three millions for which he asked, to purchase fifteen thousand animals and complete his preparations.

The Burnside Expedition.

Private letters from Hatteras add the steaming Seward to the other vessels lost. She arrived on the 19th and parted her chain cables the same day. At night she was run on a shoal to save her. In the morning she was hard and fast, and logged about with sand, so that she could not be reached, and became a total loss. The writer thinks enough transports to take one brigade to the landing place, which can return for others, may be got over the inner bar.

Gen. Hunter's Policy the Same as That of Lane.

If Gen. Hunter takes command of the expedition from Fort Leavenworth southward, the campaign will be conducted on the same principles regarding slavery, as if Lane commanded.

Blair's Confiscation Bill.

Frank Blair's Confiscation and Colonization bill will be brought before the House on Tuesday.

The Secretary of State on Friday directed the release of all persons taken from on board of insurgent armed vessels. It is true that the rebel authorities refused to exchange Col. Corcoran for the pirate Smith, on the ground of difference of rank.

It is reported that Government has determined to place rebel privateers now in New York and Philadelphia, on a footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prison, with a view to exchange for citizens of the United States imprisoned in the South.

This will probably result in the exchange of Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Cogswell, Woodruff, Wilcox, Hedges, and other prisoners, now held as hostages. It is generally believed that an exchange of all prisoners will speedily follow.

Further by the Africa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—The Sumter has been ordered by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and she has gone to Gibraltar.

France.—There is an advancing tendency in the Paris bourse—rentes are quoted at 69 5/8.

Italy.—The Italian Parliament were having an interesting debate on the Roman question.

China.—Two American missionaries—Messrs. Parker and Holmes—have been murdered by the Chinese rebels, near Chilo.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Journal des Debats thinks that Lord Palmerston's intentions toward the United States are not pacific. The Paris Temps, in announcing that Messrs. Mason and Sillidell are expected shortly to arrive at Havre, says no obstacle will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to France and England. The plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South. The Presse says the French Government will not receive Mason and Sillidell, nor any other Southern commissioners. The Pays says that the Government of Ecuador has requested the mediation of England in Peru, and that England has accepted the office of mediator. The Independance Belge says that France will assume the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the blockade of the ports of the South, and that England will only afford France nominal support. The Moniteur says the number of partisans in England for recognition of the Southern Confederacy increases, and that there is no doubt that many will advocate this measure in the approaching session of Parliament.

Trade at Manchester continues to be depressed, notwithstanding the great reduction in manufacturers' prices. Otherwise it is generally unchanged.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

There is a better demand for the 7-30 Treasury notes. At 2 per cent discount there are numerous buyers. It is supposed that Mr. Chase has concluded to issue no more to contractors at present. The quotations at the brokers' board are 97 to 98, but no distinction is made between indorsed and clear notes.

The New Orleans Delta says a steamer ran the Federal blockade, on the 13th inst., with 1,000 bales of cotton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.

In expectation of the success of Gen. Burnside's expedition in opening at least two Congressional districts (Marshall, Nash, and Taylor), the provisional government has issued a proclamation ordering an election on the 22d day of February to ratify or reject the ordinances of the Convention of the 18th of November, and also for the election of representatives to Congress.

The following is from to-day's and yesterday's Southern papers: Savannah, Jan. 20.—The city is comparatively quiet. No immediate attack is apprehended. The object of the Yankees seems to be to cut off communication with Fort Pulaski. There were six Federal gunboats at Wall's Cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. Yesterday Commodore Tatnall was conveying two steamers and a flat-boat toward Fort Pulaski with provisions, when the enemy opened fire upon them, and a battle ensued, lasting forty minutes. The provision boats were captured. The Federal boats were retreating. The Federals fired upon the latter, and they were slightly damaged. Fort Pulaski is now fully provisioned for six months. A letter from an officer at the Fort says that the enemy cannot take it by any attack they may make. The Yankees are engaged in removing the obstructions in the channel. There are other defenses yet to pass. The people of Savannah are firm and confident of their ability to defend the city.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Secretary Chase's answer to the Committee on Ways and Means was received this morning. Their resolution requested him to express his opinion as to the propriety and necessity of the immediate passage by Congress of Mr. Spaulding's legal tender bill. The Secretary begins by saying that the Committee's bill should be passed at the earliest practicable moment. The general features of the bill he admits to be correct, and to have his approval. In regard to the legal tender feature, he urges the passage of his scheme of banking recommended in his report as a means for funding a considerable amount of the public funds, and concludes by suggesting some important formal amendments which in no way affects the principles of the bill.

[Times' Dispatch.]

Private letters received here in Washington from persons abroad confirm the impression that the Governments of England, France, and Spain mediate an early recognition of the independence of the Confederate States. The recognition, it is pretended, will be made in the cause of humanity.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.

It said that the rebels have succeeded in burning the bridges between Henderson, Ky., and Gen. Crittenden's column, now at South Carrollton, and that our forces are falling back to Galena to protect their rear.

Manding bands infest the whole country, and it is said, four hundred cavalry were marching on Henderson yesterday for the purpose of robbing the bank at that place. Col. Owen of Sixtieth Indiana, from Evansville, went to Henderson this morning with four companies for the protection of the citizens.

A little more ability should be displayed in the management of this division. Gen. Crittenden is afraid some one might get hurt.

REIGN OF TERROR IN STARK COUNTY.

This is the title of a pamphlet soon to be issued from the Stark County Democrat office by the editor of that paper. It will give a complete history of fanaticism and mobocracy recently demonstrated in old Molly Stark.

THE SIXTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL will commence on

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: That the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by the force of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which honor and require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky, subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following set of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land. I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved, That the peace and quiet of the Commonwealth be maintained, and that the people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and to be at peace as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge themselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Sec'y of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following Act, to-wit: An act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the soil of the State of Kentucky has been invaded by armed forces, acting under the authority of the so-called Confederate States; therefore, for the purpose of repelling said invasion, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby directed to issue his proclamation forthwith, calling out not less than forty thousand soldiers, residents and citizens of Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to be mustered into the service of this Commonwealth for any term of service not less than twelve months nor more than three years, from the time they were mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

2. That the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized, in order to raise said force, to accept of the services of any volunteer who shall, within three months from the date of his proclamation, tender their services; and he shall commission for that purpose all officers duly elected by the companies aforesaid, necessary and proper for the command of such volunteers.

3. That all volunteer officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whose services may be tendered and accepted under the provisions of this act, shall be mustered into service at such places of rendezvous in the Congressional District in which they volunteer as the General in the field shall appoint by his orders; and when so mustered into service, shall be there and there entitled to receive in advance one month's pay, to be taken and considered as part of the duty.

4. That the forces to be raised and organized, as provided for by this act, shall, when mustered into service, be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field.

5. That the Governor be also authorized to accept the services of fifteen hundred men, in addition to the forty thousand men provided for by this act, one thousand to be used as sharpshooters and scouts, and five hundred to be used as horsemen and scouts, they furnishing their own horses; Provided, That no person shall be accepted in this arm of the service unless his skill and capacity have been tested by the General in command, or such officer as he may detail for that purpose: And provided also, That such persons shall receive five dollars per month of extra pay.

6. That each horseman, for the services of his horse, shall receive five dollars per month, and in case his horse is killed by the enemy, he shall be paid the value of the horse, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

7. That the Governor in the field may organize individuals who tender themselves into companies, and such companies as may tender themselves into squadrons, battalions, and regiments, and permit them to elect their officers, who shall, when so elected, be commissioned by the Governor on the certificate of the General commanding.

8. That the Governor is authorized to accept the services of squadrons, battalions, and regiments, when tendered as such, and commission the officers elected by the squadrons, battalions, and regiments so organized; the election of officers by any company, battalion, squadron, or regiment shall be superintended and conducted by any justice of the peace, or judge of the county court, who may be called on for that purpose; and such justice or judge shall certify to the Military Board the names of the officers elected, and for what office each is elected, and thereupon said Board, if they approve the proceedings, shall certify to the Governor the names of the officers elected, and what office they have been respectively elected to fill, who shall issue commissions in conformity to such certificate.

9. That the commanding General shall be entitled to appoint and employ such staff officers, and with such rank, as the Inspector General is empowered to appoint by the 14th section of the 3d article of the act, entitled "An act for the better organization of the Kentucky militia," approved March 5, 1860; and he shall have the authority conferred on said Inspector General by sections 14th, 15th, and 12th sections of said article of said act.

10. The troops raised under this act shall be organized into squadrons, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and have the same number of officers for each squadron, battalion, regiment, brigade, and division, as are allowed in the army of the United States, and shall receive the same pay and ration as are allowed the troops of the United States of the same rank and grade. When brigades and divisions are formed out of the troops so raised, they shall be officered according to existing laws.

11. This act to be of force from its passage. Has this day been passed by both houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, commanding all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said above recited act.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following set of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land. I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved, That the peace and quiet of the Commonwealth be maintained, and that the people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation alike honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime should act in harmony, and be at peace among themselves, so that if they shall be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and to be at peace as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge themselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
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YOU CAN'T FIND

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apocryphal and Consummation testify that

is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PAIDCASH, Ky., July 27, 1860.

Mr. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied, from an experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,

JOHN G. DAILY.

PAIDCASH, Ky., July 27, 1860.

MESSRS. W. H. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—Above please send statement of Mr. John G. Daily, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public claiming to be hair restoratives, and most of them have been found to be worthless. Very truly yours,

W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL

COLOR OF THE HAIR.

where age or disease has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not cost the skin, but by stimulating the natural secretions at the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and does much safety. It is composed of oil and stimulating spirits, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:

M. S. S. W. H. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

I hereby certify that my hair having become gray, and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one-fourth bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, and used it. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and being the best and cheapest hair preparation in our market, I can fully recommend it, and will again buy of Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of

WILLIAM BODYSYLL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. H. HAGAN, & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Gentlemen—The happy results tending the use of Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Restorative (in every sense of the word) Hair Restorative seems to demand that I should give my testimony. Knowing the best and cheapest hair preparation in our market, I was induced to use it. It has completely restored every hair to its original color and thickness, and has brought it out thick and healthy. I was induced to use it because of its cheapness, and I am now publishing it. Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. M. M. BOSTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sold everywhere—Price 50¢ and \$1 per bottle.

W. H. HAGAN, & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

april 24-wt-w

DR. WRIGHT'S

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared on the strictest Pharmaceutical principles by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern science, and such as is now known, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old worn-out systems published by accomplished quacks, and such as are known to the world. It is a simple, safe, and reliable preparation, and its use is entirely free from all the dangers and inconveniences of the old worn-out systems. It is a simple, safe, and reliable preparation, and its use is entirely free from all the dangers and inconveniences of the old worn-out systems.

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